

a boy, on October 13, 1914 (H. K. C. No. 17970). This bird was taken to Mr. R. A. Turtle, the Chicago taxidermist, who kindly presented it to me. It measures: length 20 in., extent 49 in., wing 14.75 in., tail 8.75 in. Cere, legs and feet yellow. Iris slaty brown. It is dark brown above, mottled with light brown and yellowish buff; below from bill to tail, clear yellowish buff with dark brown markings on the sides of the breast. This is the first Swainson's Hawk I have ever seen taken here.—HENRY K. COALE, *Highland Park, Illinois.*

**Nesting of the Crossbill (*Loxia curvirostra minor*) in Crook Co., Oregon.**—During the summer of 1914 while camped in the yellow pine forest near the little town of Sisters, Crook County, Oregon, I was fortunate enough to locate the nest of the Red Crossbill. On July 21, while standing near camp I saw a female fly from the ground with a large bunch of grass in her bill. She flew to a tree near by, where she perched for a moment, and was joined by the male, when both birds flew to another tree farther on. I arrived under the tree just in time to see the female disappear in a dark mass that I soon made out to be the nest. The male perched on a small twig near by for some time, but finally flew away leaving the female in the nest, where she stayed several minutes, giving me the impression that house building was about over. I watched this pair several days and saw the female carry several loads of nesting material, but, although the male was often near I did not see him help in any way. Both birds were very noisy while near the nest. On July 26, my time was up in this locality, so on that date the female parent, the nest, and the one egg it contained were taken. The nest was located near the end of a branch, about fifteen feet from the trunk and about ninety feet from the ground in a large yellow pine (*Pinus ponderosa*). Dry sage-brush twigs, rootlets, weed and grass stems were used in its construction. The whole appearance of the nest suggested that of the House Finch nest on a slightly larger plan. The one egg was pale bluish, spotted and streaked with shades of brown and purple, mainly about the larger end.—STANLEY G. JEWETT, *Portland, Oregon.*

**The Barn Owl (*Aluco pratincola*) in Massachusetts.**—On October 31, 1915, a male Barn Owl was captured in Longmeadow, a few miles from Springfield, Mass. There is but one other record of the occurrence of this species in so much of the Connecticut valley as lies within the borders of Massachusetts.—ROBERT O. MORRIS, *Springfield, Mass.*

**Cowbird wintering in Massachusetts.**—On November 26, 1915, beside a small swamp, on the borders of Flax Pond, Lynn, Mass., I found a male Cowbird (*Molothrus ater ater*) in company with a flock of English Sparrows. On December 26, I received a postal from my friend, Mr. G. M. Bubier, announcing that he had that day seen a male Cowbird, associating with English Sparrows, beside Strawberry Brook, the outlet of Flax Pond,

and about three fourths of a mile from where I saw the Cowbird in November. Today, December 30, I found Mr. Bubier's Cowbird within a few rods of the place he reported him, and still accompanied by his English retinue.—ARTHUR P. STUBBS, *Lynn, Mass.*

**Another Hybrid Warbler from Northern New Jersey.**—On July 8, 1915, while in company with Mr. Samuel N. Rhoads on the edge of a rhododendron swamp near Sussex, N. J., the writer secured a specimen of the hybrid, supposed to result from the interbreeding of the Golden-winged and the Blue-winged Warblers (*Vermivora chrysoptera* and *V. pinus*). The specimen was a young bird of the year on which the wing bands were not fully developed. Nevertheless they were developed sufficiently to show bright yellow. This marking, taken with the general appearance of the bird, made it approximate *leucobronchialis*, but on the other hand the under parts were quite strongly suffused with yellow and the throat was dusky.

This bird, in company with several other young, at least two more, and with an adult male *chrysoptera*, was under our observation for nearly an hour. On several occasions the birds were within a few feet of us, so that fairly accurate field observations were possible, and yet they were flitting about so constantly in search of insect life, which was very abundant on the sunny edge of the swamp, that it was almost impossible to get a good shot at any of them. The depth of the water between the swampy islands also impeded us greatly.

Our conclusions in regard to the birds we did not secure, were as follows: one adult bird was certainly present and that was a pure male Golden-winged Warbler. This bird, though not actually observed feeding the young, was with them at all times, sometimes occupying the same branch with them and exhibiting the subtle behavior of a parent bird. If the other parent was present, we could not distinguish it from the young. It should be stated, however, that a Blue-winged Warbler, sex undetermined, had been noted in the neighborhood not a hundred feet away, but this bird was constantly associated with other warblers and was not once seen with the hybrid family in question. As to the color of the other young birds, I noticed particularly that they were all very light, especially on the under parts. One of them had a more pronounced, dusky throat than the others, and none of them seemed to have the under parts suffused with yellow, as did the specimen secured. And yet they might have had, as the character of under parts is very difficult to determine in the field, even when birds are as close as these were.

It was most unfortunate that we were chased away by an excited farmer, otherwise we might have contributed something more definite to the store of knowledge gradually accumulating about these interesting species.

The specimen was mailed to Dr. Witmer Stone at the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia. Unfortunately it arrived in such bad condition that it could not be preserved, but before it was thrown away, it was